

defensive pit \* \* \* According to historical accounts, the U.S. Army removed human remains from this site in 1880. In 1961, a group of three private individuals located what they felt was the site of the last battle between Dull Knife's people and the troops from Fort Robinson and presented their findings to Roger T. Grange, an archaeologist for the Nebraska State Historical Society. The location is entirely consistent with archival U.S. Army records. Grange examined the site that same year (1961) and collected materials from the surface and dug one test pit, yielding twenty human bone fragments. In 1981, Society staff again examined the site and located one human bone fragment on the surface.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, before November 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: October 8, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Point Hope, AK in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DOI.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Point Hope, AK in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation.

In 1927, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Society by Charles H. Dietrich. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the summer of 1902, U.S. Senator Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings, NE visited Alaska in the revenue cutter, *Thetis*. Dietrich's catalog indicates that he acquired several Alaskan objects from a man in Alaska who traded them to Dietrich in exchange for a box of magazines and newspapers from the United States. Based on information in the Society donor files, the original identification is recorded as, "skull found at Point Hope, where the dead are not buried."

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street,

P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, before November 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 6, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 337-TA-402 and 337-TA-404]

#### **Certain Integrated Circuits and Products Containing Same and Certain SDRAMs, DRAMs, ASICs, RAM-and-Logic Chips, Microprocessors, Microcontrollers, Processes for Manufacturing Same and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determinations Not To Review Initial Determinations Terminating the Above-Captioned Investigations on the Basis of a Settlement and Cross-License Agreement**

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review either of the presiding administrative law judge's ("ALJ's") initial determinations ("IDs") granting the parties' joint motions to terminate the above-captioned investigations on the basis of a settlement and cross-license agreement.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carl P. Bretscher, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205-3107.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted the above-captioned *Integrated Circuits* investigation (Inv. No. 337-TA-402) on October 29, 1997, based on a complaint filed by Fujitsu Ltd. and Fujitsu Microelectronics, Inc. (collectively "Fujitsu"), alleging that respondents Samsung Electronics Co. and Samsung Semiconductor, Inc. (collectively "Samsung") violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, by importing, selling for importation, or selling within the